



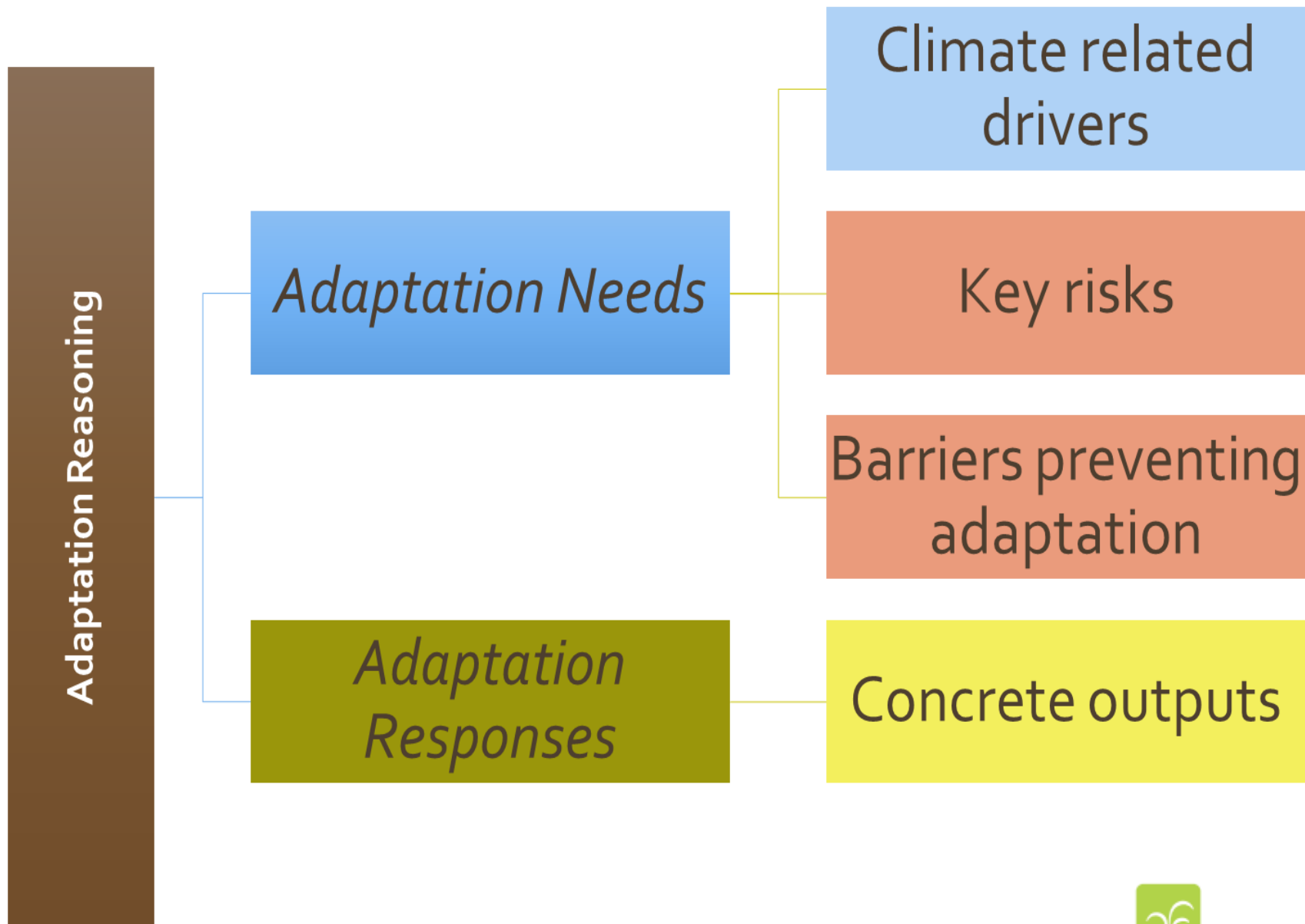
ADAPTATION REASONING

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ADAPTATION FUND



ADAPTATION OUTPUTS - EXAMPLES

Technology

- Develop or expand climate-resilient technologies

Capacity building

- Developing human resources, institutions, and communities; equipping them with the capability to adapt to climate

Management and Planning

- Incorporating understanding of climate science, impacts, vulnerability, and risk in government and institutional planning and management

Practice and Behavior

- Revisions or expansion of practices and on-the ground behavior that are directly related to building resilience

Policy

- The creation of new policies or revisions of policies or regulations to allow flexibility to adapt to changing climates



ADAPTATION OUTPUTS – EXAMPLES (CONTINUED)

Information

- Systems for communicating climate information to help build resilience toward climate impacts (other than communication for early warning systems)

Physical Infrastructure

- *Brick and Mortar*. Any new or improved hard physical infrastructure aimed at providing direct or indirect protection from climate hazards

Warning and observation systems

- Development of community-based early warning systems, and low-tech information dissemination mechanisms that are linked to national climate monitoring networks

Green Infrastructure

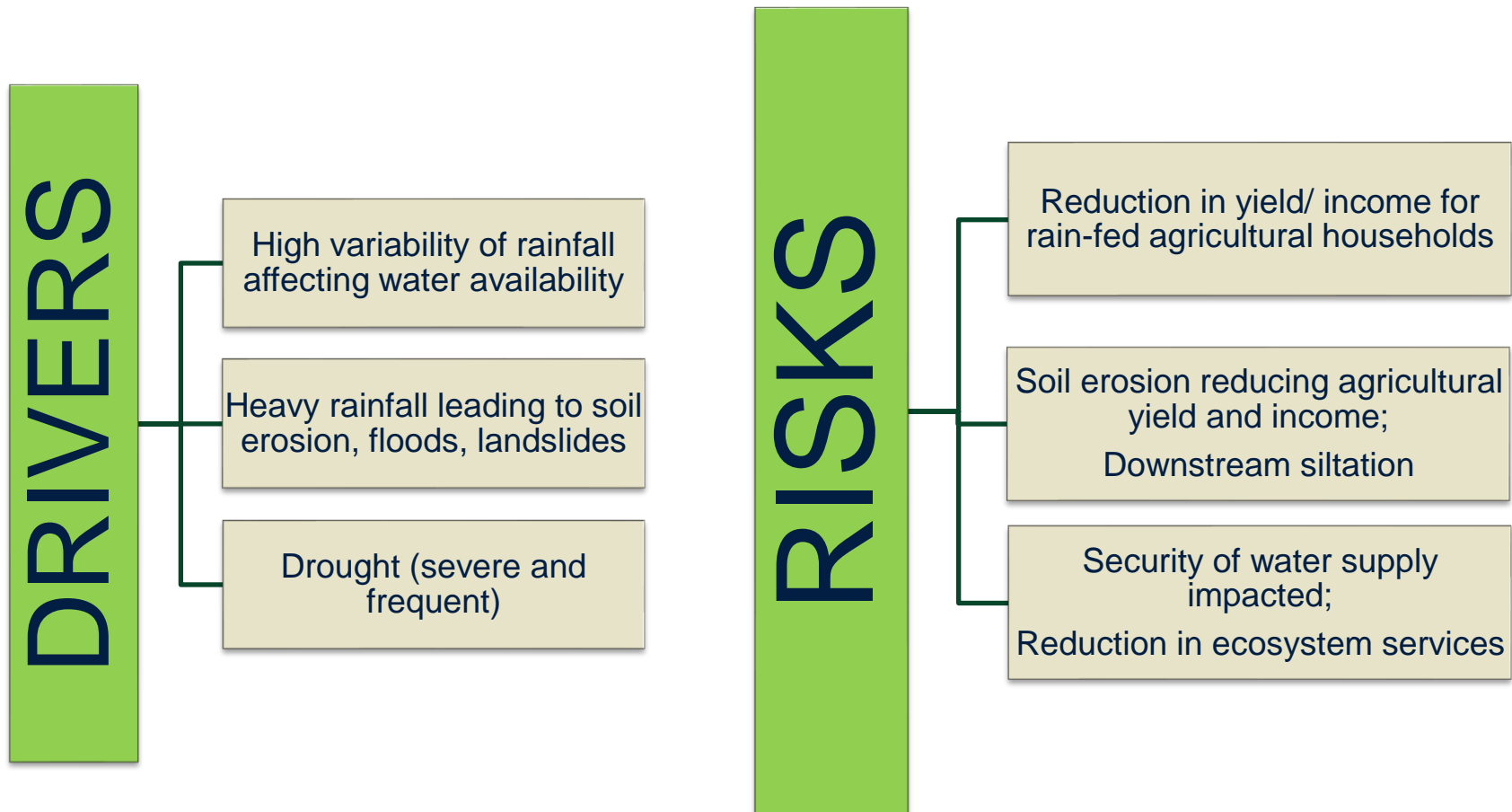
- Any new or improved nature-based infrastructure aimed at providing direct or indirect protection from climate hazards

Financing

- New financing or insurance strategies to prepare for future climate disturbances



EXAMPLE FROM APPROVED PROJECT : RWANDA SUB-NATIONAL ADAPTATION FUND EDA



JUSTIFICATION

- Seeks to address impacts on rural areas from climate variability and change from increasing extreme rainfall, increasing water availability and periodic drought, and the effects on agriculture and livelihoods.
- Ambition is set out in the updated Nationally Determined Contribution that prioritizes 24 adaptation interventions, classified according to 8 key sectors.
- These build on the Green Growth and Climate Resilient Strategy (GGCRS) and associated sector working papers, climate change vulnerability assessments reports, as well as the Strategic Programs for Climate Resilience (SPCRs) undertaken in Rwanda.
- There is a lack of access to finance for investments at the sub-national level for the most vulnerable, and the constraints on the public budget mean that this cannot fill the funding gap



RWANDA SUB-NATIONAL ADAPTATION FUND EDA

BARRIERS

Communities lack information and knowledge on adaptation, such as water conservation practices, climate resilient crops etc.

Limited resources to implement solutions for these around climate smart agriculture, sustainable land management practices (soil erosion control, landscape management)

Insufficient knowledge on how to access climate finance and exclusion because of the dominance of top-down flows

Limited financial capacity to undertake adaptation solutions resulting in unmet local needs and priorities for adaptation



LINKING IMPACTS ON HUMAN SYSTEM

Reduce the welfare of Rwanda's population, as agriculture plays a significant role in the country's economy:

- ❖ The economy is dominated by agriculture, which contributes 30% of GDP, accounts for around 70% of employment and dominates total exports by value.
- ❖ Risks are highest in relative terms for low-income households, particularly rural subsistence farmers.
- ❖ The World Bank Shockwaves study identified that climate change would increase the number of people living in extreme poverty by 2030 in East Africa (including Rwanda)

As identified in the 3rd National Communication (RoR, 2018vi), major floods almost every year in the country, involve very major damages and loss of life.

Statistics indicate that 30% of households in Rwanda are headed by women, many of whom are in the 'extreme poor' category.



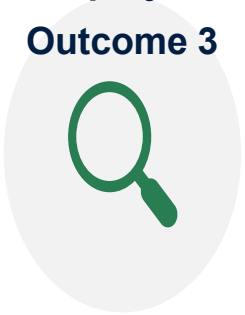
ADAPTATION SOLUTIONS

The project aims to **increase devolved adaptation decision making and finance through direct enhanced access to the sub-national level for rural adaptation in water, agriculture and land-management sectors** :

Activity grouping	Indicative projects that will be supported through the EDA
Sustainable land use management practices for erosion control	Radical (bench) terracing and progressive terracing , or other soil management practices (e.g., vegetative barriers such as, grass strips or tree belts, gully management) to stabilize soils and reduce soil erosion and runoff in response to increases in the intensity of heavy rainfall events.
Sustainable agriculture activities	Agroforestry and other sustainable agriculture activities (e.g., intercropping, mulching, conservation agriculture) to improve soil moisture control to improve resilience to increasing rainfall variation and reduce run-off from increasing heavy precipitation.
Water conservation practices, wetlands restoration, water storage and efficient water use	Rainwater harvesting (household and community level, small-scale agriculture) to improve resilience to increasing rainfall variability including droughts. Wetland restoration to improve water management and provide improved regulation of flows under a changing climate.
Small-scale irrigation	Small scale irrigation projects , including solar irrigation to improve resilience to increasing rainfall variation and droughts

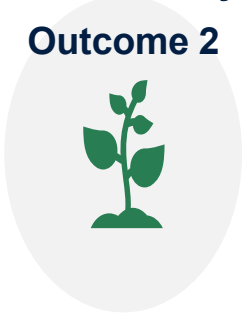
OUTCOMES ALIGNMENT: RWANDA

**EDA projects:
Outcome 3**



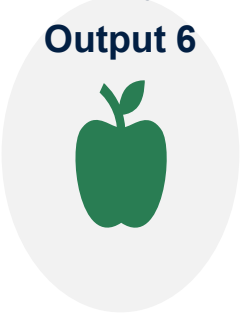
Strengthened institutional capacity to reduce risks associated with climate-induced socioeconomic and environmental losses

**EDA modality:
Outcome 2**



Strengthened awareness and ownership of adaptation and climate risk reduction processes at local level

**EDA projects:
Output 6**



Targeted individual and community livelihood strategies strengthened in relation to climate change impacts



SOME TAKEAWAYS

Robust adaptation rationale should include an assessment of climate risks and impacts accompanied with reliable scientific resources & data

The suite of **interventions should comprehensively address identified underlying climate risks** by clearly articulating the proposed activities and how they address expected climate risks, impacts and vulnerabilities

Incremental and transformational adaptation is integral to maintain the essence and integrity of existing functions, and have been the dominant focus on adaptation efforts to date

Knowledge management, replication and sustainability create an important link between demonstrating adaptation responses, strengthening the enabling environment in which the responses occur, capturing and disseminating the lessons learned to facilitate replication, and ensuring outcomes are sustained to allow replication to occur

Proposals should explain how activities are **aligned with climate and development policies at national and subnational levels**. It is important to not underscore the importance of devolved decisions making (e.g. success of EDA projects).

Replication of results relies on **integration into national planning instruments and decision-making** for long-term low-emission climate resilient development





Thank you!



ADAPTATION FUND

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